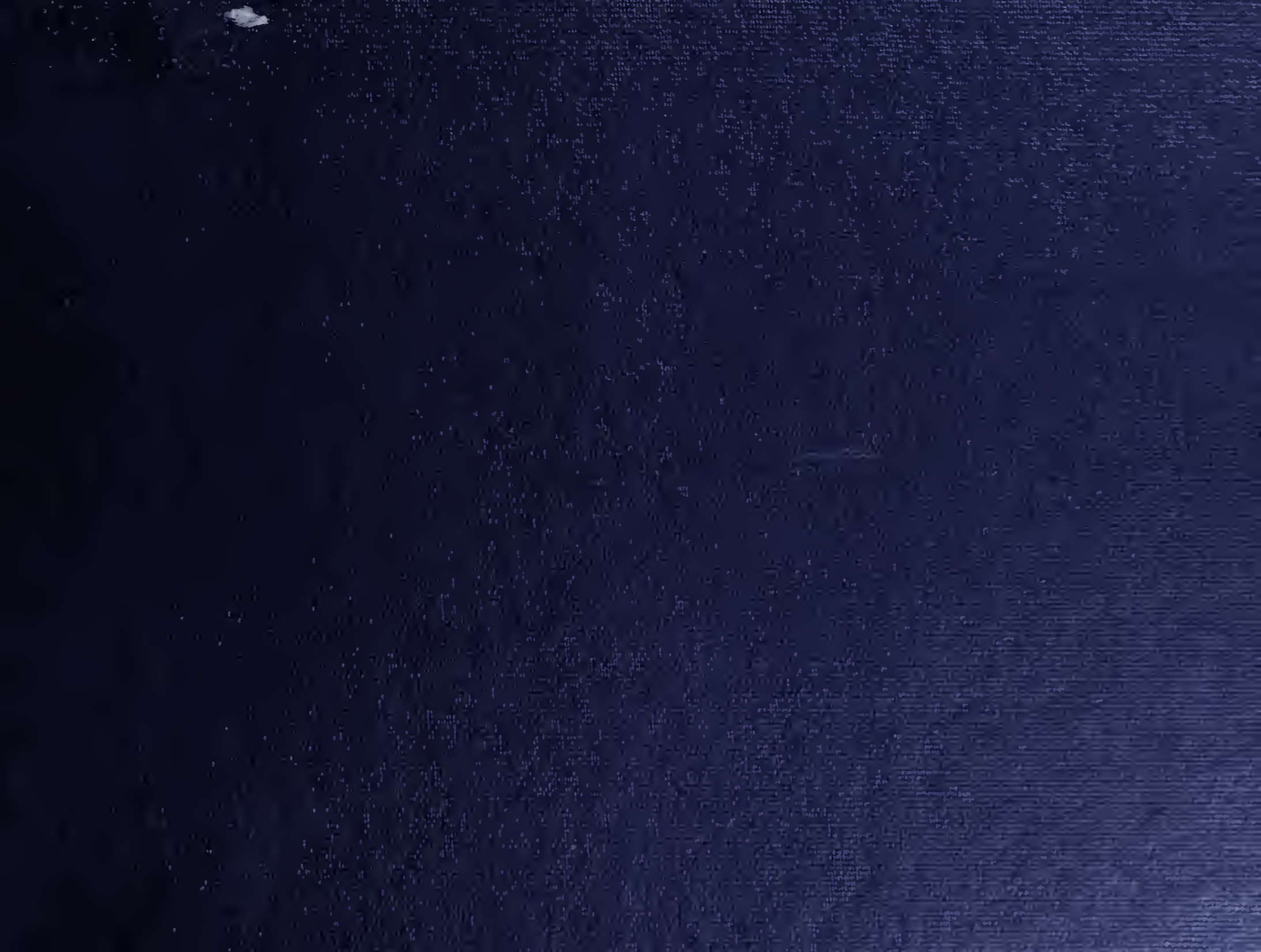

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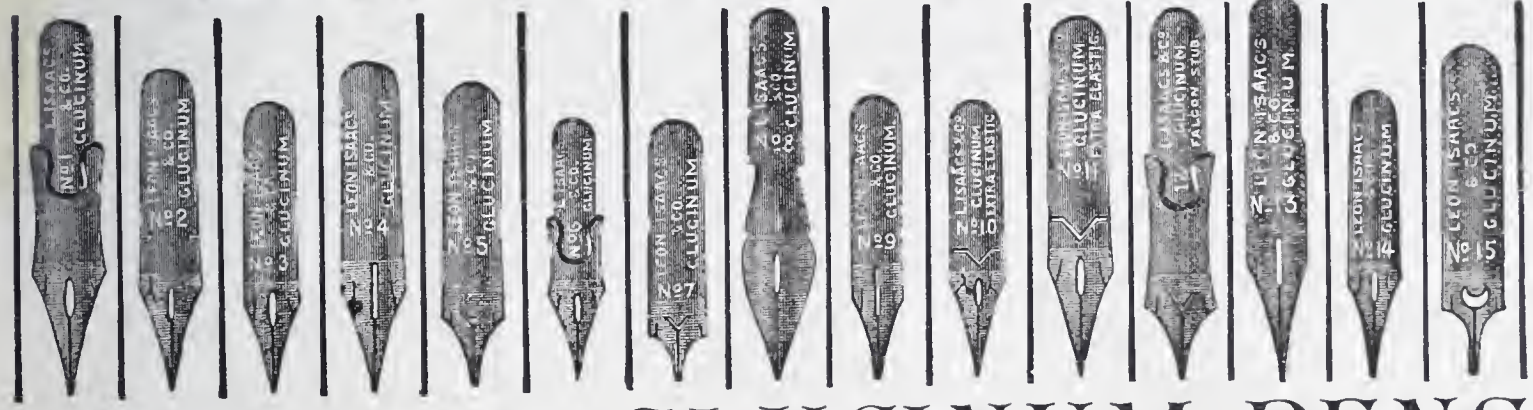

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The Lion (*Felis leo*).—The so-called "King of Beasts," though really second in strength and size to the tiger, is found in nearly all portions of Africa, in India and southwestern Asia. Chiefly of nocturnal habits, lions pass the daytime in thick jungles, sallying out at nightfall into the open pastures inhabited by the antelopes, which mainly supply their food. A full-grown male will measure from nine to ten feet in length from nose to tip of tail, and in ordinary condition should weigh, perhaps, four hundred pounds. The female is slightly smaller and has no mane. "George," who is here illustrated, is a fine example of the African lion at early maturity.

The Tiger (*Felis tigris*).—This great cat stands without a rival for strength and ferocity. He is the sportsman's first prize in India, and to the native the most dreaded scourge. The "man-killer," which lives chiefly upon human flesh, is commonly an old tiger whose stiffened limbs and worn-out teeth are unequal to the capture of more active game. India is the great home of the tiger, but he ranges both east and west in southern Asia and away north among the snows of Siberia and Korea. A full-grown male should measure a little more then ten feet from tip to tip and weigh four hundred and fifty pounds. The female is generally smaller, but otherwise the sexes are alike.

The Bison or American Buffalo (*Bison americanus*).—When Columbus discovered America immense herds of Bison covered the United States almost to the Atlantic coast. Gradually they were slaughtered and driven back to the plains west of the Mississippi River, where twenty-five years ago they were numbered by millions; since then we have seen their almost total destruction. Hardly any of these noble oxen now exist outside of the National Yellowstone Park and a few private collections, excepting a small remnant far up in the northwestern British Territory. The herd in the Zoological Garden now numbers fifteen and is increasing each year. The one selected for representation is one of the finest bulls which has been bred there, and is 8 years old.

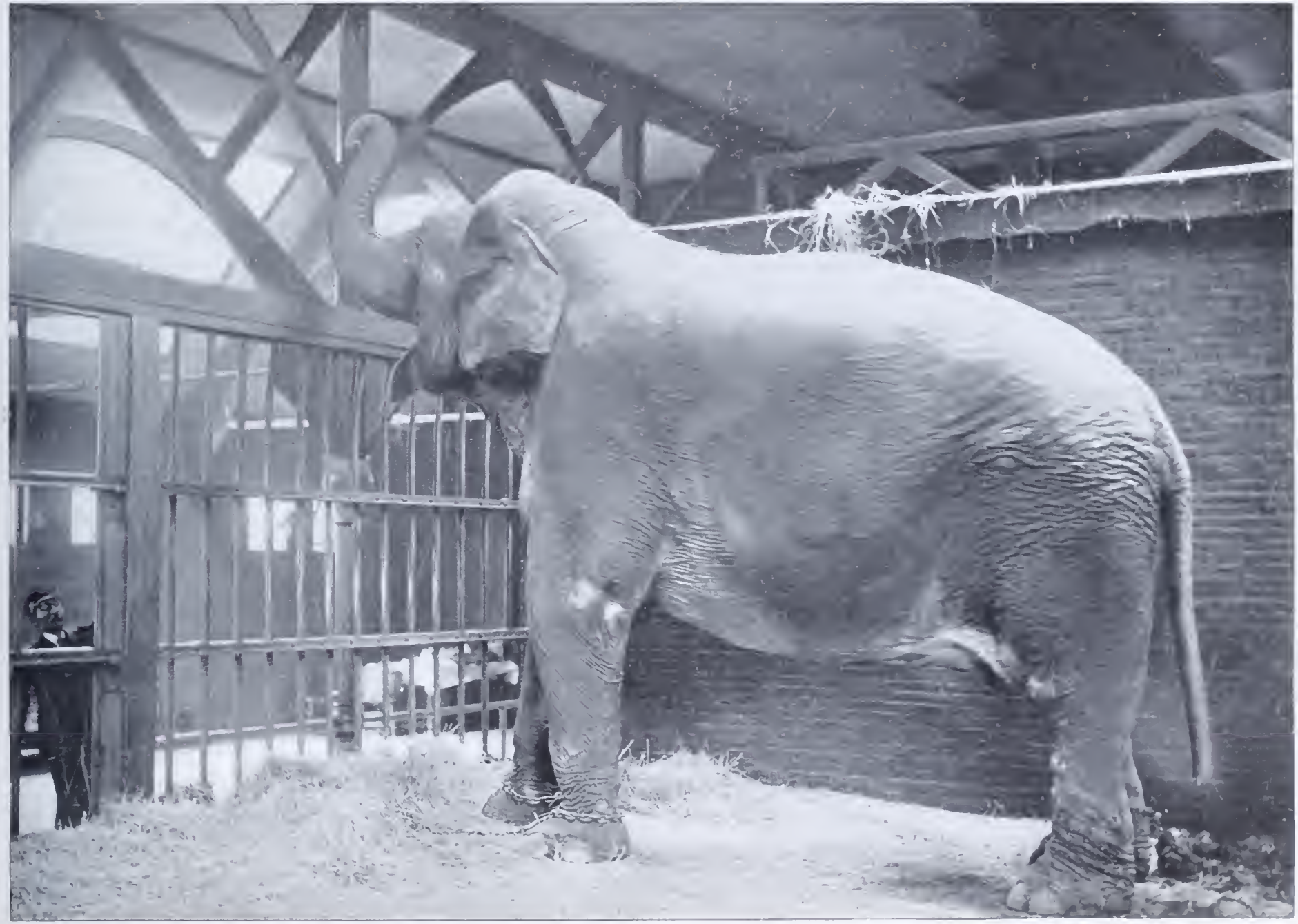
The Bactrian Camel.—Two species of camel are known and used in Asia and northern Africa as beasts of transportation. The dromedary has but one hump, and is mainly a saddle animal, being lighter and swifter than the species here shown, the Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*), which originated in the high, cold table-lands of southwestern Asia, from whence it has spread, as a domestic animal, into Africa. They are heavy, clumsy creatures, not often used except for carrying burdens. The camel has a honeycomb-like series of cells surrounding its stomach, which absorb and retain water enough, after drinking, to supply its needs for several days when crossing the desert. The plate is of a very large male which has been in the Garden for nearly twenty years.

The American Elk or Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).—Like the bison, this splendid stag originally occupied the whole United States, but now is hardly found wild outside of the Rocky Mountains. The horns of the bull weigh sometimes thirty pounds, and are shed each year, growing again in about fourteen weeks. They are very hardy and breed well in captivity. The band shown above contains an old bull, a number of cows, and on the left, a young bull carrying his first or "spike" antlers, which he gains in his second year. The European red deer is much like the Wapiti, but is a less majestic animal, both in size and spread of antlers.

The Prong-horned Antelope.—By far the fleetest inhabitant of the plains of western North America is the Prong-horned Antelope (*Antilocapra americana*). It formerly existed in great numbers, but is now much reduced and has altogether disappeared from the greater portion of the country. It differs from all other antelopes in that the outer shell of its horns is shed and renewed at more or less regular periods. It is a timid and delicate animal, not well suited to captivity, and does not live long in zoölogical collections. The buck only has horns. The beautiful picture accompanying shows a young pair in fine condition, taken soon after their arrival at the Garden.

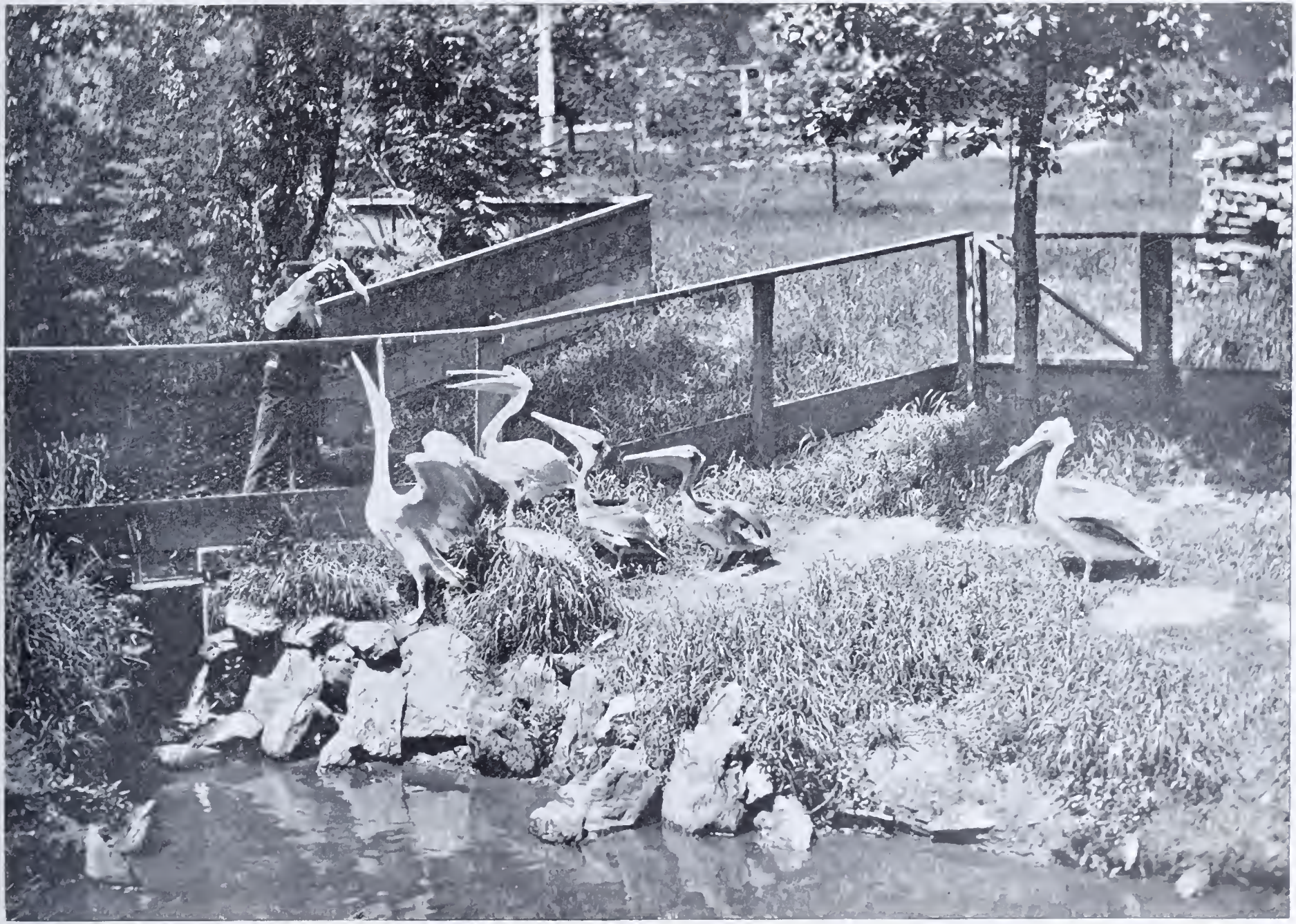
The Red Kangaroo.—The *Marsupialia* is a large group of animals which carry their young, for several months after birth, either upon their backs or in a pouch on the abdomen. The best known of these strange animals is the common opossum of the United States. The one selected for illustration is the Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), the picture being that of a huge male, some seven years old, that stands quite six feet high. The gait of the kangaroo consists of a series of hops from the hind feet, in which the tail also plays a part, as shown in the plate. The kangaroo comes from Australia, that strange land whose native mammals were probably all marsupials.

The Llama.—In the Andes of South America the llamas represent the camels of the old world, although, being smaller, they are not able to carry as heavy loads. The Llama (*Lama peruana*) is the one represented here, but there are three other species: the huanaco, the alpaca and the vicuna, between all of which there is much resemblance. From the last two a fine wool is obtained, which is a considerable article of commerce. Long trains of llamas with packs constantly follow the mountain trails from the high lands of Bolivia and Peru down to the seacoast, between which they are an important means of transportation.



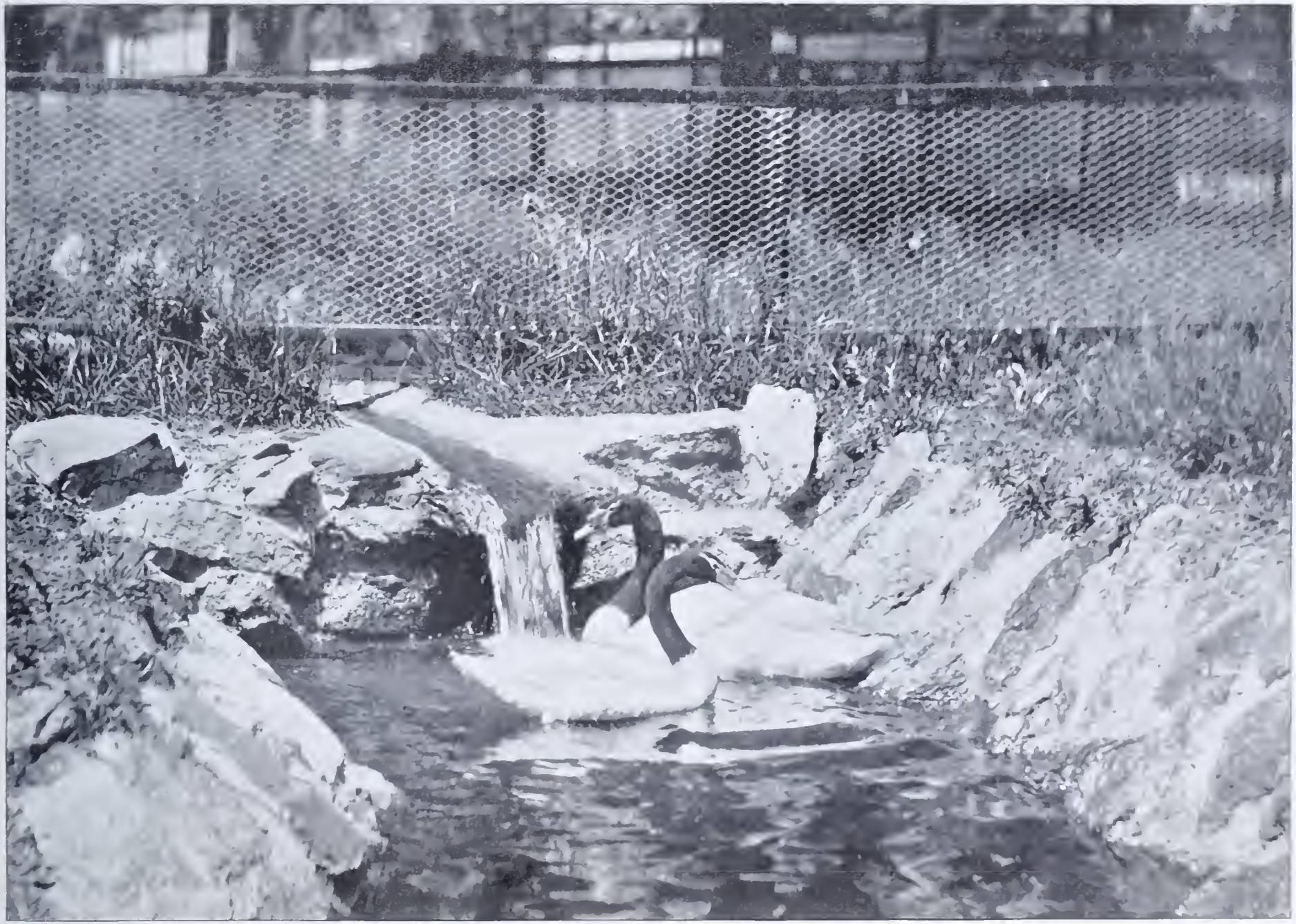
The Elephant.—There are but two species of elephants now known to exist: the African (*Elephas africanus*), which may always be known by its enormous ears and by its three toenails, instead of four, on the hind feet; and the Asiatic (*Elephas indicus*). "Bolivar," whose picture is given here, belongs to the last species, and is perhaps the largest elephant in captivity. He is ten feet in height at the shoulders and weighs more than six tons. He was presented to the Zoological Society in 1888 by Mr. Adam Forepaugh, and has a temper so little to be trusted that it is necessary to keep him continually chained. He was born in Ceylon about forty years ago.

Chapman's Zebra (*Equus burchelli chapmani*).—Those of the wild asses which are striped over the whole body are native to Africa, but several species of uniform color, like the domestic donkey, are found in southwestern Asia. The one here shown comes from the interior of Africa, where it is probable they will soon become as scarce as the species which inhabited the southern parts of that country, which were first settled by white men. One fine species, the so-called Mountain Zebra, has already become extinct in the Cape Colony. Zebras are not easily tamed, and have not proved to be of value for domestic purposes, as might have been anticipated.

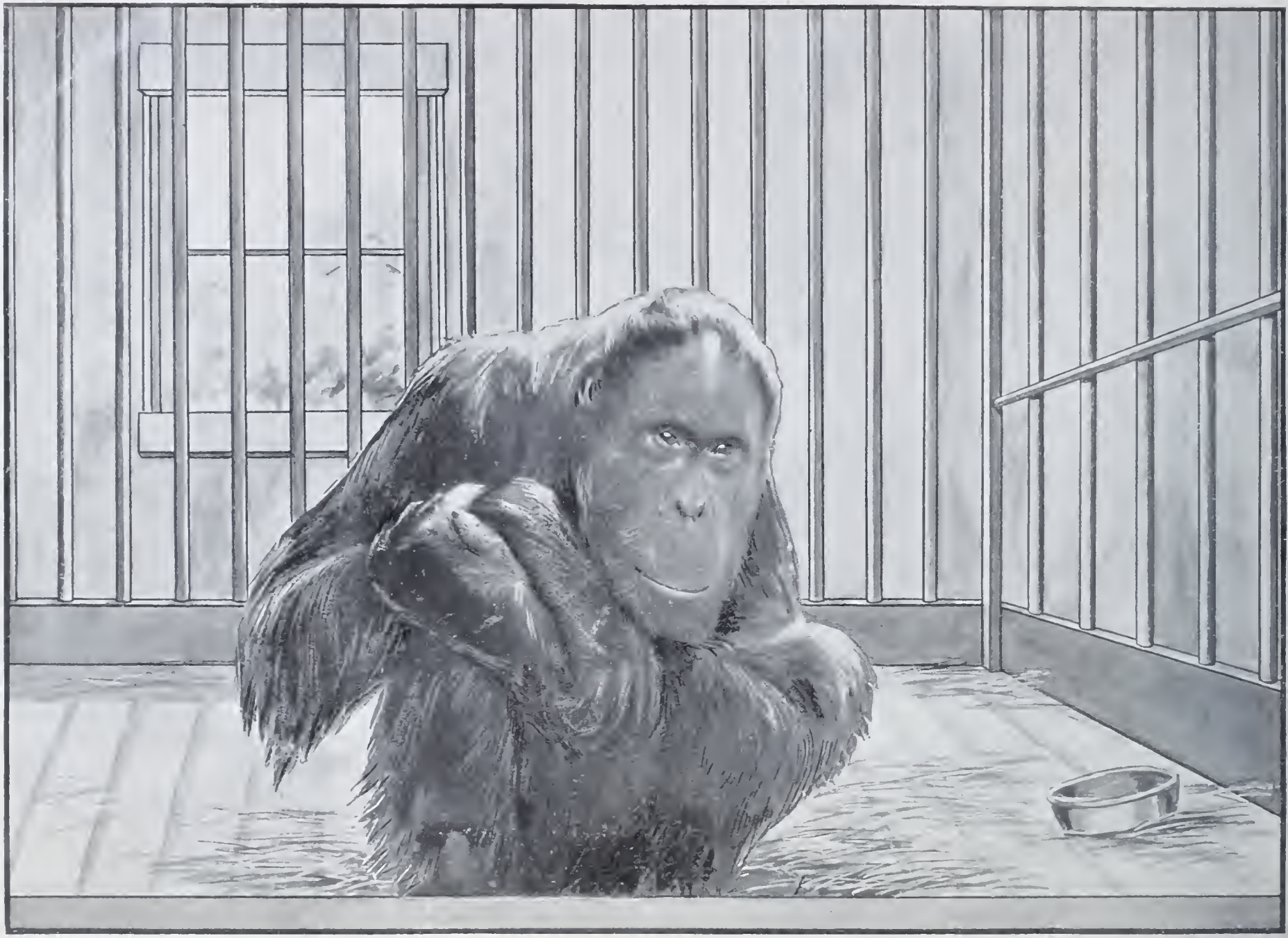


The Pelican.—The feeding of the pelicans in the out-door inclosure during the summer months is one of the sights of the Garden. All the birds of this group have a large flexible pouch under the bill, in which they often carry for quite a time a fish of several pounds weight, before finally swallowing it whole. Those in the collection usually belong to the two North American species and to two others found around the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. They sometimes reach ten feet across the wings, and, in spite of their clumsy-looking bodies, they fly easily and powerfully when once afloat in the air.

"Bhaloo," the Jungle or Sloth Bear (*Melursus labiatus*), from India, sometimes called "honey" bear, from his alleged fondness for sweets, is always a prime favorite in menageries, by reason of his merry disposition and his untiring and comical antics. But his good nature is not to be trusted, and he is best kept securely locked up. Few tropical animals are obliged to wear so heavy a coat of hair, but he does not seem to suffer from it, even in the hottest weather. Indeed, while bears in general are very fond of bathing, this species appears to have a decided aversion to water. The one in the Garden is an unusually fine specimen.



The Black-necked Swan.—From very ancient times the swans have been highly valued for ornamental waters. Perhaps the most beautiful is the Black-necked Swan (*Cygnus nigricollis*), which has lately been introduced into the Garden. They inhabit the extreme southern portion of South America, and were not seen alive in Europe until 1850. Since then they have become better known, but are still rare in this country. The large White, or Mute Swan of Europe, the Whistling Swan of North America, and the Australian black species are always contained in the collection. They are strong, hardy birds, but do not breed well in captivity.



The Orang-Utan.—The three largest of the anthropoid, or man-like apes are the Gorilla and Chimpanzee of Africa, and the Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*) of Borneo and Sumatra. They all resemble man closely in structure of body. The Gorilla has hardly ever been seen in zoölogical collections, but several Chimpanzees have been in the Garden at different times. "Chief-utan," the orang now in the collection, is about eight years old, and when full-grown should be over four feet high, broad-shouldered and heavy. He is already stronger then an ordinary man. Orangs live mostly in the tree tops, and feed on fruits, nuts, and fresh twigs. The Malayan name "Orang-utan" means "chief of the woods."

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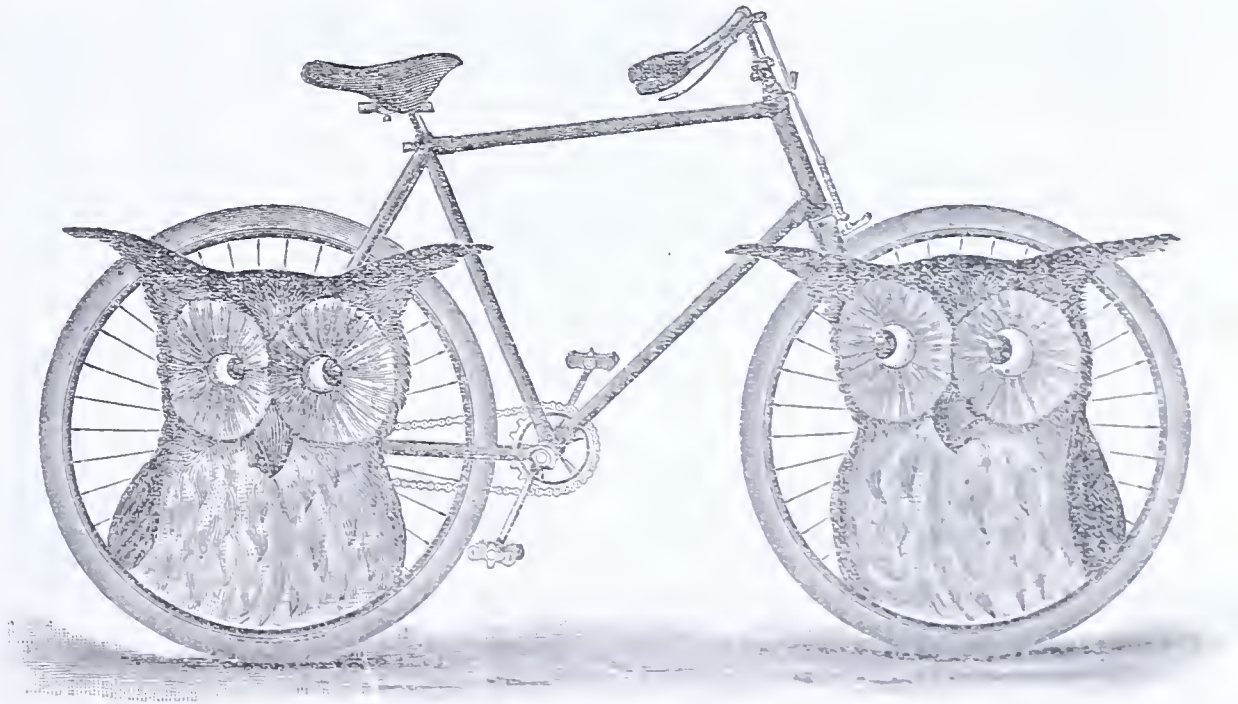

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